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temporary basis for one year to begin with. The expenditure during the current year is estimated at Rs. 1,400 while the ultimate cost for one full year will be Rs. 20,300. It is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XIX—Medical—Reserved and Transferred" and to meet the balance of Rs. 1,300 from savings resumed and held under the grant.

The proposal was not recommended by the Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 6th January 1936. The Government have, however, decided to move the demand for supplementary grant in the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item V (5) on page 208 supra.]

(5) (*a*) ACQUISITION OF A BUNGALOW AND IMPROVEMENTS THERETO FOR USE AS RESIDENCE BY THE COLLECTOR OF SOUTH KANARA.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935–36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX. Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original Works—Buildings—F. General Administration.	Acquisition of a bungalow with compound in Mangalore for use as residence for the Collector of South Kanara and improvements to the building.	100

Explanatory note.

The Collector of South Kanara has not been provided with a Government bungalow for his residence. He is living in a private bungalow at Mangalore which has been in the occupation of successive Collectors for a very long time. It is a comfortable and sufficiently commodious bungalow in an excellent, elevated and airy situation. The property is owned by three or four persons. Attempts were made in the past to have the building put in proper repair so that the Government might take a long lease of it for use as the Collector's residence; but owing to the divided ownership of the property and persistent litigation among the several owners no settlement could be reached. A proposal to acquire the bungalow at present occupied by the Collector with a compound of 11·30 acres and the tree growth thereon at an estimated cost of Rs. 79,000 as detailed below, was therefore placed before the Finance Committee in 1929 as a Part II Scheme for 1929–30:—

	RS.
Acquisition of the bungalow with a compound of 11·30 acres and the tree growth thereon ...	55,000
Repairs	24,100
Total ...	79,100

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The Committee, however, did not recommend the scheme for adoption as it considered that the cost of acquisition was too great, that it was not worth while spending so much money on an old bungalow that would be a perpetual source of expense and that it would be better to build a new bungalow instead. It has since been reported by the Executive Enginer, West Coast Division, that the foundations and masonry are perfectly sound and the roof timbers were also renewed a few years ago.

Recently the Collector of South Kanara brought to the notice of the Government that a suit has been filed against him by a person, who has obtained an interest in a share of the property belonging to one of the owners of it, for the recovery of arrears of rent which the Collector had already paid as usual to the person owning the share in question. It is unsatisfactory for the Collector of a district to be at the mercy of private landlords and the Government consider that it is essential that he should be provided with Government quarters. There is no other suitable bungalow at Mangalore which could be taken on lease for the residence of the Collector and the question of acquiring the bungalow now occupied by him under the Land Acquisition Act was therefore reconsidered.

It is now estimated that the cost of acquiring the bungalow with its compound of 23·99 acres and the tree growth thereon and putting it in proper repair will be Rs. 48,557, as shown below:—

	RS.
Capitalized rent (10 months at Rs. 160 × 20) ...	32,000
Value of trees in compound	2,000
Add 15 per cent for compulsory acquisition ...	5,100
Add cost of 1935 veranda renewal	2,027
Add cost of lead-in electric wires to house paid by the Collector personally	220
	41,347
Repairs	7,210
Total ...	48,557

The decrease in the present estimate as compared with that made in 1929 is due to the fact that the land has not been separately valued and the cost of acquisition has been calculated at the rental value capitalized at 20 years purchase, since the rent paid by the tenant gives him the user of the bungalow and the whole of the compound.

It is accordingly proposed to divert for the purpose of acquiring the bungalow with its compound a sum of Rs. 41,340 from the provision made in the Civil Budget Estimate for the current year under the above head of account and to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred."

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(5) (b) PURCHASE OF THE OLD MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AND SITE, COIMBATORE.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935-36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XXIX—Civil works—Works —Reserved and Transferred.	41. a. Civil Works—Transferred—Original works —Buildings—R. Civil works.	Purchase of the old Municipal Hospital buildings and site, Coimbatore.	100

Explanatory note.

In 1872, the old hospital buildings at Coimbatore were transferred together with the site to the Municipal Commissioners of that town. When the new hospital buildings were constructed, the Municipality arranged for the sale of the old buildings but the Government ordered the Collector in 1910 to take charge of the property, as it was only held in trust by the Municipal Council and it was right that it should revert to Government on its ceasing to be used for hospital purposes. In 1911, the Government ordered the Collector to hand over the buildings and the site to the Education department for the location of the offices of that department. The Municipal Council then represented that a portion of the site was purchased by the Council and five of the buildings were constructed by it and that certain improvements to the old buildings had been carried out by it and requested to be compensated on that account. The claim was examined and the Council was informed that as the expenditure was met not out of municipal funds but out of an endowment, of which it was only the trustee and which subsequently ceased to exist, it could not reasonably claim compensation. The Council then stated that as it was the trustee of the funded capital referred to, the Government should hand back the buildings to it to be used for public purposes. The question was examined thoroughly and the conclusion arrived at was that as regards the additional site and buildings the Government had no claim to resumption, but that as regards the old site and buildings they had a valid claim. In the circumstances it was decided to come to an understanding with the Municipal Council and with its consent, the Government alienated the whole property to the Coimbatore College Committee to be used for the purposes of the College and for a hostel subject to the condition among others that the Government could resume the buildings and site in the event of their being put to use for other than the purposes of the College. The College was taken over by Government in 1919 with all its assets and liabilities as they stood on 9th June 1919.

In 1930 the medical school at Coimbatore was closed and the Government ordered that the buildings newly constructed for the school should be utilized by the Arts College. The old hospital buildings which were occupied by the Arts College thus fell vacant and these buildings were utilized as Government offices.

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The Municipality has now claimed possession of the site and buildings on the ground that they have ceased to be used for the purposes of the College and has issued a suit notice claiming possession. As there was some substance in part of the claim made by the Municipality and as the case for the Government for part of the property was weak, it was decided to explore the possibility of a compromise with the Council. After some correspondence it was finally decided to acquire the property by paying to the Municipal Council the value of the buildings it had constructed subsequent to the transfer in 1872 of the main building.

The Chief Engineer was asked to submit a valuation statement of the buildings put up by the Municipality. He reported that besides the main central building there are at present only three other buildings which were built by the Municipality on land acquired by that body and that their present value after allowing for depreciation and including the value of the site might be put at Rs. 20,775. The Municipality however claimed Rs. 35,000. It was considered that the best solution was not to insist on the Chief Engineer's valuation but to buy out the Council by offering a compromise price of Rs. 27,500 in full and final settlement of all its claims. The Municipal Council was accordingly addressed, and it has accepted the offer made.

It is proposed to meet the amount from the savings available in the current year under the head "41. a. Civil Works—Provincial—Transferred—R. Civil Works," and to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred."

(5) (c) ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUINDY.

Grant number.	Head of account.	Item of expenditure.	Amount of supplementary grant required in 1935-36.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
XIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred.	60. Civil Works—Not charged to Revenue—Reserved—Residences of Governor—Original Works—Buildings—General Administration.	Government House, Guindy—Additions and alterations.	100

Explanatory note.

The Madras Government have decided that the Government House at Madras should be retained as the permanent residence of His Excellency the Governor of Madras and that at Guindy, as his week-end residence. The Government House at Guindy is too large and

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straggling to suit the purpose for which it is intended. It consists of three large blocks connected together on each of the two floors by long passages and constructed at different ground levels. In spite of its size it provides accommodation for a very small number but requires a large number of servants to run it. This is due to the unnecessarily large area covered by the house and to the disjointed manner of its construction. The living rooms are of inconvenient size; some are too large while others are too small. It is therefore proposed to carry out certain additions and alterations at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,00,000 so as to make the house a small and economical week-end residence.

2. In 1930 an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for sanitary installation, drainage arrangements, etc., in Government House, Guindy. The expenditure has not been incurred as it was considered later that the scheme would be uneconomical in view of the condition of the house.

3. After the improvements have been carried out it is proposed to utilize some of the existing buildings as residences for Government officers.

4. As the Government desire that the improvements to the Guindy Government House should be carried out without delay, it is proposed to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 so that the work may be started in the current year. Any additional funds found necessary in the current year will be found by reappropriation within "Grant XXIX." Provision for necessary funds in 1936–37 will be made in the Budget Estimate for that year.

5. The sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to the proposed additions and alterations to the Government House at Guindy.

6. The proposed expenditure on improvements to the Government House, Guindy, is attributable to 'Reforms' and it is legitimately debitable to 'Capital,' along with the other items of expenditure of a similar nature necessitated by the inauguration of the Reforms, all of which combined are estimated to cost over Rs. 5 lakhs. It is accordingly proposed to debit the expenditure in this case to the head '60. Civil Works—Not charged to Revenue—General Administration,' and to move a demand for a supplementary grant for a token sum of Rs. 100 under "Grant XXIX—Civil Works—Works—Reserved and Transferred."